NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

STAY FOR ERASTUS WIMAN.

He Will Be Released from the Tombs or

Judge Barrett decided yesterday to grant a

certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of

Court of Over and Terminer recently of forgery.

This acts as a stay of execution pending ap-

peal, and Mr. Wiman may be released on ball.

As soon as ball is ready application for his re-

lease will be made-probably to-day.

Judge Barrett says that as Wiman had au-

therity to draw cheeks for R. G. Dun & Co., drawing such a cheek, even with intent to ap-

drawing such a check, even with intent to apply the proceeds improperly, was not forgery, whatever else it might be. Endersing the same of the payes, Buillinger, on the check was forgery if it was done without authority and with criminal intent.

Judge Barrett thinks that the jury may have been confused by Judge Ingraham's refusal at one time to charge that no forgery had been committed if Wiman believed that he had a legal right to draw and endorse the check as he did, although Judge Ingraham ultimately receded from this position. But the chief point is that Judge Ingraham explicitly withdraw from the jury the question of criminal

point is that Judge Ingraham explicitly with-drew from the jury the question of criminal intent. Judge Ingraham practically instructed the jury that, so far as the endorsement was concerned, it could consider nothing save the fact that the endorsement was written by Wiman without Buillinger's authority. The criminal intent, as an e-sential ingredient in the indictment, is traversable, and the de-fendant may (and did) testify as to his intent. Thus criminal intent is always a question of fact to be submitted to the jury.

ATTACKED THE ORANGEMEN.

Twenty Irishmen Intered in a Lively Blot

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.- The battle of the

Boyne was fought over to-night in the very

Irishmen have cracked heads and out faces

and a dozen mere are in the police station

charged with inciting a riot.

The local lodges of Orangemen had cele-

brated the day with a pienic at Rising Sun

Park, and with banners flying they were

parading down Broad street on the way back

Fine Arts, a crowd of Irishmen became en-

raged at the tune played by the band, and a

shower of bricks flew into the ranks of the

MURDERED IN A BRAWL.

A Wealthy Citizen of And roon, Ind., Killed by a Man He Invited to Drink 5 ath Him.

Indianatonia July 12-Weston B. Thomas.

Secretary and Treasurer of the American Wire

Nail Company of Anderson, was stabled and

instantly killed by Winnie Smith, a well-

known young man about town, at Brighton

Beach, a suburban resort, early this morning.

Thomas was a leading citizen of Anderson, a

son of a respected family of Frankfort, Ky.

and a man worth at least \$500,000. Smith is

of equally good family, being a son of the

late Ebenezer Smith, a former leading citizen

a woman companion, and they reached Brigh-ten Beach about 4 o'clock this morning. Themas was there in company with D.C. Lynch a baseball player. Thomas had been drinking and was speesding mosey freely. He asked Smith to drink, and received for an an-awar.

SHEETS OF IRON IN THE AIR.

The Port Philip's Odd Experience with Torando at Singapore,

The British steamship Port Philip, which

sailed from Glasgow on Aug. 4, 1893, arrived

here yesterday after a veyage covering 40,000

miles, which took her to Australia. New South

Wales, the Fiji Islands, and East Indian,

Japanese, and Chinese ports. She brings a cargo of tea and spices.

tornado struck the city, carrying off the roof

While loading at Singapore on May 18 a

tornado struck the city, carrying off the roofs of many buildings, including a warshouse in which sheets of galvanized iron were stored. The ship's deck was strewn with wreckage from the buildings.

The sheets of iron were sucked up from the unroofed warshouse and sent salling across the sky. One struck the steamship's maintopmast and cut it off just above the hounds as neatily as if it had been sawed. Capt. Grey says that during the tornade the harometer remained stationary.

(apt. Grey brought a lot of curlos from Japan and the Fiji Islands. Several Fiji chiefs, whonce were cannibles, visited the steamship when she was lying off the islands. Capt. Grey says they were mild-mannered persons.

CHRISTOPHER B. WAITE MISSING.

Bear to Tell His Wife.

Three weeks ago Septuagenarian Christo

pher B. Waite, after twenty-three years' faith

ful service as a collector for the Nassau Gas Light Company, in Brooklyn, was discharged.

He had done nothing to reflect upon his honesty, but it was found that his age and grow-

esty, but it was found that his age and growing infirmaties rendered him unable to discharge his duties properly. When he returned to his home, at 23 Bainbridge street, he could not hear to tell his wite that he had lost his old job, and explained to her that the gas company had given him a two weeks 'vacatiog.'

For the next two weeks he remained at home, all the time beautifying the pretty little garden, which had been the admiration of the neighborhood for saveral years. A week ago he left the house telling his wife that he was going to resume werk. He did not return, and nothing has since been heard of him, although his relatives and the police have carried on a careful search. The missing man is over six jest high, with long gray hair and moustachs, and always were a big troad-brimmed slouch hat. Friends fear that he has committed suicide.

The Burgiars Were Grerhanied White At-tacking the biscristy Boor.

Detective Larkins at 11:30 o'clock last night caught two men in the act of breaking into St. Bridget's Church in Mentgomery

"I don't drink with everybody."

to their lodge rooms.

heart of the city; and as a result about twent;

Fair; warmer; west winds.

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ORATIONS ABOUT CHICAGO.

BENRY GEORGE AND FATHER DUCKY DOWN ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Cooper Union Mass Meeting was Notes but Orderly, and the Speeches were Nowhere Compared to the Peppered Tongue the Audience Is Used To-The President Merely Accused of Making Himself the Servant of Moneyed Corporations, Hold. ing Pullman Stock by Gift, and Striking at American Liberty-The Speeches were to English, and Many Could Not Understand Them-A Small Outside Meeting

The call for a mass meeting of organized workingmen to express sympathy with the Western strikers and to protest against the use made of the powers of the Federal Governnent under the law resulted in packing Cooper Union Hall last evening, and there were enough people who could not gain admission to the hall to form a small overflow mass meeting in front. The labor organizations which issued the call for the meeting were Typographical Union No. 6, the Central Labor Union, and District Assemblies 49 and 253 of the Knights of Labor. The crowd in attendance was composed in a large proportion. much more than a majority, of foreign-born men, and there were evidences at times that much that the speakers said was not wholly nderstood in the hall, all the speaches being in English. The meeting throughout was orderly, although at times very bolsterous, especially in manifesting its disapproval of President Cleveland's action in restoring the orderly movement of inter-State commerce and the meils, and its objection to the Intererence of the Federal courts. On the stage of the hall there were thirty or forty officials of abor organizations, and a number of women Over the stage were two long banners, the one to the left bearing this inscription:

BORR GOOD ADVICE TO CLEVELAND PRON BIR SUPERIORS The support of the State Governments in all their rights is the surest bulwark against anti-repoblican tendesuma.—Jefferson.
Lunital is the fruit of labor; labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much higher consideration.—Lincolin.

The banner on the right was inscribed: They banged and quartered John Sail, but feudalism assed away. They hanged John Brown, but chattel slavery passed They arrested Engene Debe and may kill him, but wage slavery will bean away. such souls go marching on.

The speakers came in at 8 o'clock from an antercom, where Inspector Williams and a number of detectives remained. Henry George received the most enthusiastic welnd next to his the reception given to the Rev. Father Ducey was the most enthusiastic. The meeting was called to order by Meyer Dampf, Chairman of the joint committees under whose auspices the meeting was held and who introduced as Chairman of the meeting Daniel Harris President of the State branch of the A. F. L. Chairman Harris said: SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN HARRIS.

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN HARRIES.

"This is a sail for the people of the city of New York to demonstrate their disfavor with the action of the powers that be in issuing emailous injunctions against those who are engaged in the struggle for civio rights in the West. By your presence here you prove your sympathy with the A. H. U. (Cheers.) Has the Federal Gevernment the right to issue injunctions against labor struggling to secure its rights from George M. Pullman ? Hisses.] It is the duty of any employer, if his workmen only imagine they have a grievance against their employer, to submit the question to arbitration. That is all that was saked of George M. Pullman. The stand taken by E. V. Debs [cheeral shows that he is battling for the cause of humanity, and netwithstanding the reports of the press the people are in favor of Debs. George M. Pullman had better arbitrate this matter. Too long have the people suffered from him, until Debs formed the A. R. U., which stretched out a helping hand."

GEORGE HAD NO WHITE RIBBON ON. The Chairman announced that the first speaker would be Frank K. Fester, editor of the Boston Labor Leader, but the Boston train had not arrived perhaps. Any way Mr. Foster had not, and the Chairman introduced Henry Georga. The audience gave the single-taxer a tremendous cheer when he stepped in front of the platform. He received this demonstration of favor unmoved and haughty, but he unbeat slightly when some one in the audience should.

ence shouted:

"Three cheers for the next Mayor of New York!"

The cheers called for were given, and Mr. George, walking to the opposite side of the stage, began his speech.

In some things," said he, "I do not agree with the gentlemen whe asked me here this evening, or with the majority of this audience."

evening, or with the majority of this audience. Many of the audience examined the little white ribbons their coats were ordinaented with, and then seemed to discover suddenly that Mr. George was conspicuous by not wearing one of them. The speaker continued:

"I den't believe in strikee, and I am not disposed to denounce George M. Pullman."

It was evident that many in the suddence were unable to follow the speaker, for there was a burst of questioning by those who could not fellow the English closely, addressed to their neighbers who could and this opening of the speaker had a very depressing effect when it was explained on all hands. The questioning disturbed the speaker, too, and it was with some signs of annoyance that when he could be heard again he said, in a greatly raised voice: GEORGE HAS A HARD TIME TALKING.

"I come here as a citizen, as a Democrat—"
For several minutes there was a storm of
hisses and groans, which were then me; and
finally eversome by cheers and applause.
When the disturbance subaided Mr. George When the disturbance subsided Mr. George continued:

"I come as a citizen who, from the time of his tariff message of 1887, has earnestly supported Grover Cleveland.

Again there was a deafening interruption and shrieks of Down! down!" Then Mr. George shrieked too. He raised both hands, as if asking for one more opportunity to be heard, and exclaimed:

But I came here to enter my protest against his action.

This was received with some cheers, and Mr. George, in better humor, continued: "I came here to say what no newspaper published in the city of New York has dared to say, that the action of Grover Clevelands in this matter is a vicialize of the fundamental principles of American institutions and dangerous to the public."

ALTORID AND WAITE ARE THE PROPIE.

ALTORID AND WAITE ARE THE PROPIE.

The speaker paused after saying this rapidly, but there was no applause. Then he said:

"Gov. Altgeld isheers and shouts!—Gov. Altgeld is of colorado speak the true bemocratic doctrine."

The audience was plainly even more antagonistic to "bemocratic doctrines" than they were (averable to Gov. Altgeld for the speaker was interrupted again, and for some time the hasses were louder than the cheers. Inally there were tries of "Order, order; let us hear what he says."

Mr. George was very angry, and when he found a change he shouted:

You gestiemen who are hissing Democracy know no more about it than those so-called Democrate of this bit-te.

The audience decided to hear the so-called Democrate more definitely specified, for at the word Democrat there was another discretely interruption; Then Mr. George said:

"My Democracy is of the Thomas Jefferson k nd; not the faise, but the true; but the true which believes in equal rights, and which will crush under foot all monopoly—the Democracy that, I trust in God, will soon be triumphant. I have had no time to make a study of this outside is which he have violated a greater than the written law, the fundamental quality of the nation; the doctrine that the Federal power should be allow in exercising.

"He Out-Ton Democrate has a silent, it was ALTOELD AND WAITE ARE THE PROPIE.

THE OBATOR DESCOUNTABLE Although the audience was slient, it was ominously slient. The speacer stopped and persace realized that the kind of language he was using was oresit to locat of his hearers. Mr. tworge locked puzzled for a mement, and a little hit as if he was afraid of his audience. Then he suddenly shouted:

"Gov. Altgeld is right, and if President Claveland..."

Once more the unfortunate speaker was shown out in a storm of groups and hisses, and he was heard to exclaim impatiently. "Oh, what is the use!"

He made another start in this was:

"If ye eral troops are called in in Hilmois whose shall the and to for washall need a stand-

if re-eral troops are called in in lilinois whore shall the and he? We shall need a standing arms of hundrain of thousands of men and the moment that is acknowledged to be the same the republic dies and in its place is an

SUPPRISING ARMOR TESTS.

Patture of One of the Oregon's Barbette Plates, Made by the Carnegle Company. WASHINGTON, July 12. - An armor test which may have a highly important bearing on the acceptance of a large quantity of the beaviest armor for our battle ships made by the Carnegies was held at the Indian Head proving station to-day. The results obtained were of the most surprising character to both the ord nance officers and the representatives of the firm. Neither Capt. Sampsen, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, ner Vice-President Frick of the Carnegie Company can offer any plausible explanation for the remarkable failure of a heavy 17-inch plate representing several hundred tons of side armor for the battle ship yet submitted by this company for test. Acording to Mr. Frick unusual care had been taken in its manufacture and greater precautions exercised to guard against any possible weakness or flaws than in the case of any ar mor previously completed for the navy. In less than half an hour the big 12-inch rifle firing an 800-pound projectile ruined the plate. This entailed a loss of \$20,000, the cost of the plate to the firm, and will probably result in the rejection of a large group which it represented, valued at probably \$150,000, should second test, which will be allowed not give better results. Had the plate passed successfully the Navy Department would have stood the cost of attacking it with its heavy ordnance, but the contrary being true the loss

Under contract with the steel firms one plate is selected from each group of armor for trial, and if it is acceptable the lot is taken and placed on the ship. The fallure of the plate rejects the group and throws the cost of not only the plate, but all others in this group, on the contractors. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to the firms that not even a single plate should be turned down by the ordnance officers. The plate fired at today was 17 inches in thickness of nickel steel, treated with the Harvey process, and was the first of its kind finished by the Homestead irm. The trials were witnessed only by Capt. Sampson, four ordnance officers of his bureau, Vice-President Frick, Attorney Knox of the company, and Mr. Hunseker. Unusual attention had been given to the backing of the plate, which consisted of heavy oaken beams 44 inches thick, augmented by braces and timber enough to step any ordinary projec tile without the plate.

falls on the Carnegles.

Behind all this was a high mound of earth and beyond a forest of old pine trees. This great target was found, however, insufficient

Behind all this was a high mound of earth, and beyond a forest of old pine trees. This great target was found, however, insufficient to stop the course of one of the shots fired at the higher velocity, which cleaved the plate and backing, entered the mound several feet, deflected and flew off through the trees, tearing the limbs off several, and finally landing 100 yards away, but little damaged from its terrific impact.

The gun which has created the havoc to the finest piece of steel made by the Carnegies was the itwelve-inch modern high-powered ride which had previously found little difficulty in demellshing an eighteen-inch plate from the Hethlehem Comoany. The distance of the gun from the target represented a range of about 1,200 yards with the decreased velocity of the projectile, and had the best of little ships been struck by this shot there is battle doubt that her sides would have been badly battered. The plate was slightly curved and was intended for part of the barbettes of the Oregon. The projectiles hurled against it were proven to-day to be the best ever made in this sountry, and better than those made abroad. The dimensions of the plate were length, 13 feet 1 isch; width, 5 feet 5 inches weight, 32% tons. It cests ever \$24,000.

A Carpenter 500-peand prejectile, backed by 200 peands of brown prisonatic rowder, was the first charge. The velocity with this amount of powder was situated to be 1, 210 feet per second, and the striking energy 12,000 foot tons. When the sunds had eleared away the projectile was lying fitty feet in front of the target where it bounded back after penetrating 13% inches.

The head was slightly smaahed, but otherwise the shell was as good as ever. A hole in the plate as clean of a she would not have been willing to ware a second shot.

The reway not a officer of the navy or representative of the firm who would not have been willing to wager a year's salary that the plate would stand the second shot, and that the shot would not have been will make the plate would are shown

base was intact and free from the usual distortios.

The Carnegis representatives were astonished at the result. The ordnance officers were even more astonished, and no one dared advance an opinion as to why the plate should repei the first shot and still allow the second, although with an increased velocity to make such a remarkable record. There was a general agreement by all that the plate was too soft, and that this was probably due to bad tempering. Mr. Frick, however, was positive that the plate had been allowed to cool properly and that there was no fault to find in that direction. Nearly every ordnance officer had his own opinion, but few of them agreed on any one point. Cant. Sampson said to a Sun reporter that he would have to examine the method of treating the plate and learn something of its history before he would be willing to express an opinion on the failure.

would be willing to express an opinion on the failure.

To morrow a third shot will be fired at the plate in order to find out, if pessible, if the projectiles used were above the ordinary. One ordnance officer said that he believed the projectiles were of so unusual throughness that would have been impossible for any plate to have withstood them. This evening ordnance officers are talking over the failure of the plate, and a great many theories about the manufacture of armor may be upset by the test.

RESCUED FROM ROCKAWAY'S SURF.

Two New York Women Imperilled and Baved in Succession. ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 12,-Mrs. Mary Faher of 47 East Seventy-sixth atreet, New York, and Mrs. Barnes of West Fifty-third street, narrowly escaped drowning while bathing in the surf off Sesside this afternoon. bathing in the surf off Sesside this afternoon.

Mrs. Fahey was the first to get into difficulty.
She was carried out by a high wave and
acreamed for help. She was unconscious when
Life-saver Oscar Engel finally succeeded in
bringing her ashers.

After the rescue of her companion Mrs.
Harnes, who was unaware of the fate of Mrs.
Fahey, ventured out too far and was sweet
from her fest.

Engel h and her acreams as he was returning to the beach. Funging into the surf a
second time he brought Mrs. Harnes ashere.
She was also unconscious. It was some time
before the women revived.

SUNK BY THE EDGERTON.

Two Brunken Men in a Rowboat Browned Of Glen Island.

As the excursion steamer Edgerton of the Starin line left Gien Island on Wednesday night on her last trip to this city, two men in a rowboat pulled toward the side-wheeler. in order to get the boat into the waves thrown up by her wheels. They shouled at the passesby her wheels. They shouted at the passengers and behaved, so the crew said, as if they were interiested.

The rewroad struck the Edgerton with such force about the part wheel as to throw both the nen into the water. Melors the Edgerton could be checked and a boat put out to reacus the mass, both had described to the the countries in it. P. Putnam & Son's press works, near New Hoovelle, named audition and isomabue, are reported as missing. It is thought they may have been the occupants of the rewbook.

A NEW BULLET-PROOF COAT.

IIS INVENTOR WEARS IT WHILE - HR IS SHOT AT.

Ride Rullets Which Had Plerced Two Inches of Wood and a Steel Plate Fall to Penetrate the Coat at 85 Feet-Its Inventor a Brooklyn State Builder.

An American rival to Tailor Dowe has appeared with a coat which he says is superior to Dowe's as a backstop for bullets. That he has the courage of his convictions he showed yesterday, when he put on his bullet-proof coat and let a man fire a heavy callbre rifle at him from a distance of thirty-five feet, after bullets from the same gun had perforated thick planks of wood and sheets of the best

The man is W. J. F. Lennard, a stair builder. who lives at 971 Park place, Brooklyn. Mr. Lennard, besides being a stair builder, is an inventor, and comes of a long line of inventors This present invention, he says, is only a side issue. A year and a half ago he conceived the idea, and was unpleasantly surprised when he read the reports of Dowe's enterprise. It proved to him what he hadn't thought of hefore, that because one man thinks of a certain thing, it doesn't by any means follow that any other man cannot think of the same thing

Mr. Lennard decided to give an exhibition of his coat at once, and as a preliminary step he made affidavit before a Commissioner of Deeds that the American bullet-proof coat, as he calls his contrivance, contains neither iron. steel, nor any other kind of metal plate whatever in its construction, but is a secret combination of cotton, felt, wood, and a chemical compound of parts mineral and vegetable. Then he made arrangements to give a private exhibition at Atlantic Park, in Brooklyn. The trial was made restorday in the presence of a crowd of fifty people, and was apparently a

success. The outfit for the trial consisted of the bullet-proof coat, a 45-calibre army rifle, a box of 45-calibre cartridges leaded with seventy grains of powder and 405 grains of lead, a sharpshooter to do the firing, and some tes marks to show the force of the bullet. The rifle range is thirty-five feet long, and at the and of it a mark was put up consisting of two 2-inch oak boards an inch apart. The marksman, William Richards, put three bullets into this mark, two of which went through. Then this mark, two of which went through. Then a piece of fluted steel three-sixt-eaths of an inch thick was set up, and the builet not only went through that but also cut cleanly through one of the rolts that held it. The next test consisted in fourteen 1-inch boards set at intervals of an inch, with a steel plate at the back. The bullet went clean through the wood and tore off the plate, flattening out against it. After the newspaper men present had examined the various targets Mr. Lenard Preduced his coat.

"I will put this coat on a wooden figure." all he, "after having given you an opportunity to examine it, and Mr. Hichards will fire at it with cartridges which you yourselves may select."

The coest was then produced for inspection

nity to examine it, and air, illenared will freat at it with cartridges which you yourselves may select."

The coat was then produced for inspection it looks like a large pad, and is suspended from the neck by straps. It is seventeen inches long, thirteen inches wide, and a trifle less than two inches thick. To the touch it feels like wood covered with cloth. The outside of it is cloth, and about one-quarter of an inch in from the front is a plate of some hard composite material. A similar plate was just beneath the civin at the back. After the thing had been shot at THE SUN reporter explored the bullet hole with a pin, and discovered what was apparently a succession of insers of hard substance about one-quarter of an inch apart. The whole contributes is somewhat firstly and veight eleves pounds, while Tailor Dowe's weight sixteen pounds. Mr. Lenard hung the pad about the neck of a rough wooden figure of a man and strapped it on. Then the marksman first three bullets into the coat. One built perforated one and three-quarters inches apparently according just short of the last plate, which bulged a little, indicating the position of the bullet. The other two bullets perforated one had the coexistent ripping the coat apart, but the inventor had with him some builtes which had been fired into a similar garment. They were flattened out and partially fused.

After these present had examined this coat.

some bullets which had been flattened out and lar garment. They were flattened out and partially fused.

After those present had examined this cost. Mr. Lennard produced another just like it, except that the second one in-tead of being except that the second one in-tead of being except that the second one in-tead of being the second of the second one in-tead of being the second of the second one in-tead of being the second of the second one in-tead of being the second of the second one in-tead of the second

nat was slightly convex on the outside an concave on the sites with the outside with the future and fired on with the same result. The bullet penetrated about an inch. After taking the coat down for inascetion the owner of it turned to the newspaper men and said.

Now gentlemen, if any of you would like to have me put on the coat and be shot at I will do it. You have only to ask."

No one asked, It is one thing to see bullets stopped short of a weeden figure and qui e another to ask a man to fake that figure in least short of a weeden figure and qui e another to ask a man to fake that figure another to ask a man to fake that figure another to ask a man to fake that figure another to ask a man to fake that figure another to ask a man to fake that figure another to ask a man to fake that figure another to ask a man to fake that figure another to ask a man to fake that figure another of the fake of the figure and figure and

TO INVESTIGATE THE STRIKE

gets. Ne bullets got very far into those boxes. From that I got the idea which I incorporated into my armor coats and this bullet coat."

Mr. Leanard deelined to go into any description of the armor, on the ground that it would betray his secret to the public. He will apply for a patent on it soon. He hores to have it adopted by the Government military and marina service for both land and sea defence, but it is chieffy intended for ship armor. Mr. Lennard is 40 years old and an American, having been born in New Jersey. He has invested several countriances, including a stone-cutting machine.

ing Into the Causes of the Strike and Suggesting Some Means of Settlement.

will appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes of the strike, and to recommend a methed of adjusting it. That decision was reached this afternoon as the result of an appeal to the President by J. W. Hayes, General Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, and C. A. French and T. B. McGuire, members of the Executive Board of that organization. These three representatives of or ganized labor called upon the President in pursuance of an appointment made for them through Representative McGann of Illinois. Mr. McGann was at the White House this morning, and explained to the President that Mesars, Hayes, French, and McGuire desired to interview him on the subject of the strike, and hoped the Chief Executive would give

been working on this matter all the week, and it was, at his suggestion, made more than week ago, that the idea of urging the appointment of a Commission was adopted. Provision for such a steb is found in the Arbitration law of Oct. 1, 1888, the sections of the act from 6 to 11 bearing upon this point in the following language:

At Cherry street, near the Academy of the shower of bricks flew into the ranks of the marchers.

The Proneer Corps, armed with sabres and axes, charged on their assailants, and for a rew minutes there was about as lively a riot as Philadelphia has seen in recent years. The reserves were promptly ordered out from the City Hall, only a block away, and the rioters were elubbed into submission.

At the Hahneman Hospital, close by, some twenty men hal wounds more or less serious attended to. Daniel Rielt, one of the attacking party had his face split open with a sabre and received several severe wounds.

Michael Burns, one of his companions, was chopped over the head with an axe, and both are in a serious condition. After the police had dispered the mob and locked up a score of the rioters, the Orangemes, resumed their march.

ceive \$10 each per day for each day's service rendered and the expense absolutely incurred in the performance of their duties, and the expenses of the Commissioner of Labor setting as one of the Commissioner of Labor setting as one of the Commissioner of Labor and expenses shall be paid by the Treasurer of the laited States on proper you here, certified to by the Commissioner of Labor and approved by the heretary of the Interior.

SEC R. That upon the direction of the President, as hereinbefore provided, the Commission shall visit the locality of the pending dispute, and shall have all the powers and suthority given in section 2 to a board of arbitration, and shall have all the powers and suthority given in section 2 to a board of arbitration, and shall be careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons in crested therein who may come before it, advise the respective parties what, if any hing, ought to be done as submitted to by after order to a right with dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper boeks of record to be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Labor, who shall cause a copy thereof to be flied with the Secretary of State or Territory, or States or Territories, in which the controversy exists.

SEC 12 That in each case the Commissioners who may be selected as provided, before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. The Commissioners who may be selected as provided, before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. The Commissioners who may be selected as provided, before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. The Commissioners who may be selected as provided, before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. The Commissioners shall be reimbursed.

SEC 14 Commissioner of Labor shall, as soon as possible after the passage of this act, establish such rules of procuder a of Indianapells. At the death of the latter Winnie fell heir to \$40,000. He has lived high, and the tragedy is the culmination of a wild life.

On Wednesday night Smith started out with "I don't drink with everybody."

Thomas made some poking reply and Smith became angry. Drawing a pocket knife he slashed victously at Thomas, and before the latter could escape he received three stabs. The wounded man fell on the sidewalk just outside the barroom, and died in a lew moments. Smith jumped in the buggy with the woman and the two drove rapidly north, and were arrested later. There were only five witnesses to the tragedy, and they all say that the killing was unprovoked.

Mr. McGann called the attention of some of the representatives of the labor organizations to this law last week, and in accordance with his suggestion it was brought to the notice of Debs and Sovereign. It is said that Secretary Haves and his two associates carried to the White House this afternoon a request from Debs and Sovereign representing the parties to one side of the controversy as required by section if of the act quoted above.

The situation was fully discussed this after soon, the President maintaining that he was quite as anxious as the K. of L. or any representatives of the labor organizations to see and advanced, but he did not for an instant believe that the cause of labor was benefited by the existing obstructions to commerce and interference with public and private business. lie expressed his anxiety to see the troubles ended and indicated his willingness to aid in a settlement. Accordingly he agreed to appoint two Commissioners to act with the Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, in conducting an inquiry into the causes of the strike and recommending means for the prompt ad-

ustment of the difficulties. Messra, Hayes, French, and McGuire came away from the White House with the assurance that the Commissioners would be named out later than Monday and that if possible the President would appoint them to-morrow.

from the region disturbed, so that a Chicago man is likely to be appointed. As soon as named the Board will proceed to Chicago and egin its investigations

NO RAILROAD DIFIDENDS,

Executive Board, who have been in Washington for three days in consultation with memton for three days in consultation with members of Congress and local labor leaders will leave to morrow night. Harse and French will return to Philadelphia. McGuirs has been called to thicago by Genoral Master Workman covereign. McGuirs declared his belief this seeming that the atrike might last three months lenger.

"It will cost the railroads a good deal of money before we get through," he added, and they certainly will not be able to make any dividends for some time to come."

into St. Bridget's Church is Mentgomery street, Jersey City.

The detective's attention was called to the burglars by some members of St. Bridget's Lycaum, who were sitting on the steps of the sub house across the street, and saw the burglars climb over the tence.

The members of the club formed a cordon scound the church, while larkin went in to look for the burglars.

He found them trying to force opes the door leading to the sacristy. The prisoners described themselves as James Sloam, aged 20, of like Mallory arenus. Jersey City, and David Mulford, aged 25, no residence. A Chicago Editor Kills Himself. CHICAGO, July 12.- H. A. Blackoff, 52 years old, shot and killed himself this afternoon. Mr. Nischoff was manager and editor of fight Industrial, a journal devoted to the interests. No cause can be assigned for auticide.

C' NTRAL'S TRACKS GUARDED. A Rock Found on the Freight Branch in

engineer, and he stopped his locomotive and

only to throw it off fire track.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Leftus, super-intendent of that part of the road, notified the

police of the West 100th stre-t station of the

discovery of the rock, and asked them to set

wednesday night two details of five men each,

it is said, watched the track. One detail was

on duty from 6 until 12, when it was relieved

by the second detail, which watched until 6 in

the morning. That much is not admitted by

the police, however. They say that merely an

extra man was sent down to the track. Last

At the point where the rock was found, op-

posite 110th street, there is a perfectly

straight stratch of track. That circumstance

and the additional fact that the rock got on the

the obstruction was not placed there by sym-

pathizers with the strikers in the West, It

might have been placed there by mischievous

bors, or it might have rolled down the steen

slope of Riverside Park. The railroad people,

the police say, take the same view of the affair,

ANKID M'KINLEY FOR TROOPS,

The Hocking Vatley Wanted Protection, but the Governor Said the Sheriff Must Act

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.-The disorders along

the line of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and

Toledo Rallroad assumed such decisive char-

acter this evening that C. C. Walte, President

of the railroad, called upon Gov. McKinley and

asked for military protection of the company's property. The Governor declined to call out

The company for several days has been try-

ing to move trains on the southern division,

and this afternoon a posse of railroad police-

superintend the movement of a freight train.

miners, drove the police off and ordered them

not to interfere. The police were powerless.

Governor not to interfere in the strike, and

promise not to destroy property or take life if

WILL PULLMAN ARBITRATE?

Knights of Labor in Washington Say that

He Has Consented.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-It is reported to-

ight on the authority of the Enights of Labor

fficials, who have been in Washington for

several days, that negotiations are now in

progress looking to the arbitration of the con-

order the removal of the existing boycott.

day or two ago, are better, but are still resting.

of Cutch Bahar, Consul-General Col ing, W. W. Astor, Lord Chief Justice Russell, and George

General regret is felt owing to the accident

o the Vale athletes, and it is feared that the contests will be affected considerably by the

njuries sustained by Capt. Hickok's men

The broad jump is expected to be the de

HER HELL IN THE CABLE SLOT.

Mrs. Doherty Was Held Past Until the Fender Struck Her and Freed Her.

While Mrs. Mary Doherty of GOI West Fifty-

ofth street was crossing Broadway at Four-

teenth street at noon yesterday the high

rench heel on one of her shoes became wedged

in the slot of the cable railroad. Car 68. Hugh

McGinnia gripman, was going down town, and

McGinnis rang his gong violently when he saw

the woman suddenly come to a balt in front

As she seemed to mak e no effort to get out of

the way the gripman put on brak-s, and suc-

ceeded in bringing the car to a stop just as it

INCOME TAX IN FRINCE.

the Government, Premier Dupuy and Finance

Minister Poincare announced that in view of

the narrowness of the majority they must

dence was then voted by 300 against 80 Depu-

TWO HUNDRED WOMEN FOTED.

Maybe that Is the Reason Why Mrs. Weight Was Not Elected.

South Onange, N. J., July 12.-The annual

school election of South Orange township was held to-night. It was made unusually inter-

esting because Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, a socie y

woman, was put in the field for election. At-

though Mrs. Wright had the support of John

D. Mccilincer, the leading politician of the

consta.

have a vote of confidence or resign-

tice grounds to see the men at work.

The Sportsman of this morning predicts that

CAPT. HICKOK INJURED.

the troops are not sent against them.

The miners and strikers have appealed to the

the militia unless appealed to by the Sheriff.

night, also, the police watched the track.

MR. CLEVELAND GRANTS THE R. QUENT OF DERV AND SOFEREIGN.

He Will Appoint Two Men to Art with the rard at Sixty-fifth street along the edge of Biverside Park up to Spurten Durvil. The Labor Commissioner Wright in Inquirrock was opposite 110th street. It was still daylight. The obstruction was seen by an had the rock removed. The rock was large Washington, July 12.-President Cleveland enough to do damage to an engine, and pos-

them a hearing as duly accredited representa-

tives of organized labor. track at an hour when numbers of people are in the neighborhood led the police to think It should be stated that Mr. McGann had

from 0 to 11 bearing upon this point in the following language:

Sec. 6. That the President may select two Commissioners, one of whom, as least shall be a resident of the State of Territory in which the controversy arises, who, together with the Commissioner of Labor, shall constitute a temperary commission for the purpose of examining the causes of the controversy, the conditions accompanying, and the best means of adjusting it; the result of which examination shall be immediately resported to the President and Congress, and on the rendering of such report the services of the two Commissioners shall cease.

The services of the commission to be ordered at the time by the President, and constituted as herein provided, may be tendered by the President for the purpose of settling a controversy such as contemplated described in the first section of the set as "differences or controversies between railroad or other transportation companies engaged is the transportation of property or passengers between two or more States of the United States between a Territory and a State, within the territories of the United States between a Territory and a State, within the territories of the United States of the property or passengers, which differences or controversies may funder, impede obstruct, interrupt, or affect such transportation of property or passengers, either upon his own motion or upon the application of one of the parties to the controversy, or upon the application of an Executive of a State.

Sec. 7. That the Commissioners provided in the preceding section shall be entitled to receive \$10 cach per day for each day's service rendered and the expense absolutely incurred in the preceding section shall be entitled to receive \$10 cach per day for each day's service rendered and the expense absolutely incurred in the preceding section shall be entitled to receive \$10 cach per day for each day's service rendered and the expense absolutely incurred in the preceding section shall be entitled to receive \$10 cach per day fo

Under the law one of them must be selected

Says McGuire, the K. of I. Leader, for home Time to Come.

About 200 women voted. The received 55 votes. ballots was not concluded until Iona P. M. Than II was amounced that nice male candidates were elected. WARRINGTON, July 12.-J. W. Hayes, the Genral Secretary of the Enights of Later, and T WRECKED ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, B. McGuire and C. A. French, members of the

Steam Launch Margaret Hit a Rock-All on Board Naved. PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., July 12.-The steam aunch Margaret, owned by Frank Taylor of New York, son of A. B. Tarlor, the printing press maker, ran on a rock in what is known as "The Gut." in Lake Chempiain, to-day, and stove a large hole in her side. There were fourteen persons aboard, including two children. A full head of steam was put on and. despite the fact that the boat was rapidly fill-ing with water, they managed to reach a shoal

A New York Merchant Browned to Wis-Milwauers July 12 - Philip Goldsmith, a drowned resterday while boating with his boys in Cedar Lake in this State.

> Latest Murine Intelligence Arrived-de urucina, Sunan, from Gings to.

THE STRIKE BREAKING CP.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A rock was discovered about 7 o'cleck on Railroad Managers Say They Al-Tuesday avaning an one of the New York Cantral Rattroad's freight tracks which run from ready Have Won Victory.

FEDERATED TRADES HESITATE.

General Manager Fann Says that the Strike Is Ended So Far as the Rattende Are Concerned Not More than 23,000 Workmen Are Out Through Nyme pathy - The Union League Endorses the President and Commends His Farray Gen. Miles Prepared to Pub Bown Any Violence That May Occur-Some Petry Rioting and a Serious Ratio road Collision, in Which a Policeman Was Killed and a Building Knorked to Pleces-The Federated Trades' Meeting and Its Message to the President,

CHICAGO, July 12.-The great strike is fi rling. Debaism and Sovereignism are dying hard, but dying none the less surely. With the progress made by the railroads to-day it may be said that the strike is already over. Manager Egan said to THE SUN correspondent this afternoon whon asked what the situation was:

"There is no situation. The situation has gone up the flume. Each rallroad possesses its own, and it has the men to run it with. It will take some time yet to clear away the wreckage and to get the roads into the condition that they were before the strike, but the work is progressing, and so far as the strike itself is concerned it is a thing of the past." "What per cent, of the men on strike have

returned to work?" asked the reporter. "Never more than 10 per cent, of the em-ployees were on strike of their own free will," was the reply. "Fifty per cent. of all that were out were intimidated and the others were out because the roads couldn't be operated and their services were not needed. Men who have been taken back are those who were not identified with any of the violence. We have not discharged new men who took the places of the old ones, but we have filled in with the old ones who wanted to return."

"Do you think the trouble is all over?" "I don't say that there will not be any more rioting or violence, but I think that if there is any more started there is a sufficient military force here to put it down."

The beginning of the decline of Debeism and Sovereignism began on Sunday last when Deba realizing that the railroad strike was lost unless all the labor of the country was stopped, made his demand for all that labor to With Sovereign at his back he thought it would be easy. He has found his mistake, although at this writing the conference of the trade federation is not yet finished and there has been no definite refusal on the part of Mr. Compers to call on the various allied federations to strike. It is generally understood that he will so refuse, and that will practically end the matter.

troversy between the Pullman Palace Car Company and its employees which was the PERHAIS 25 000 NEW MEN ARE OUT. direct cause of the existing labor troubles The 200,000 Chicago workmen who were to throughout the country. It is said that Mr strike have not struck. To-day perhaps 5,000 Pullman has offered to submit the controvers went out, and it is estimated to-night that only to arbitration if the leaders of the strike will 25,000 of the 200,000 have responded to the call. The bin, est of the organizations that quit to-day see the Paluters' Union. It num-bers 4.500: about 2.000 of them were already Yale's Great Hammer Thrower Hurt His Knee While Practising. ont of work. Debs and Sovereign still insist that the 200,000 will go out and that more than one-half of them will be out by Saturday LONDON, July 12.-While the Yale athletes were practising at Oxford to-day Capt. Hickok. night. The action of the conference now in session late to-night will have a great deal to who was swinging the hammer, injured his do with it. If that action is as predicted it will be, the 25,000 already out will probably be Sheldon, who strained themselves slightly a

scrambling for their places. The unions now knewn to be out are, so far as reported: Iron workers, 1,700; painters, 3,500; bakers, 1,000; machinists, 500; planthe Yale athletes will be victorious in the contests of July 16. Among the guests at the ing men, 800; decorators, 300; silver gilders, dinner after the games will be the Maharsjah 340: cabinetmakers, 600; cigarmakers, 4,000; carriage and wagon makers, 700; teamsters. 1.500; cloak makers, 1,400; lake seamen, 3,000; moulders, 500; tinners, 1,000; glass workers, 70; beer pump workers, 200; total of trades unionists, 21,865. In addition to this are about 10,000 Knights of Labor, of which 6,000 were thrown out of work by the closing out of packing houses and factories. District Master Workman Lindholm says that he has 30,000 cisive event. Crowds gather daily at the prac-Knights in the Chicago district to strike, but so far the authentic reports do not give balf

of that number as out on strike. If the strike is a fizzle and is nearly over, the troubles of the strikers are not. There is a loud demand for the immediate and vigorous prosecution of everybody who has had anything to do with the disgrace brought upon the city by the riotous mobs. Every day there are meetings of representative citizens commending the action of the national Government in sending troops here and demanding that the work be followed up with prosecutions.

UNION LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

The Board of Trade passed resolutions yesterday, and the Union League Club, the representative club of the city, had a special meeting to-day. Its resolutions were:

reached Mrs. Doherty. The fender struck her with sufficient force to wrench off the im-Whereas, In the recent disturbances in the city of Chicago, threatening not only the welrisoned heel, and to sprain her ankle very fare of the city, but the business and presperity of the entire country, almost approaching the peril of public insurrection, the President of the United States and those associated with The French Chamber Rejects M. Cavalg-nac's Proposals. him in authority, have by their firm, premut, Panis, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies | and wise action laid the strong hand of the ejected to-day M. Cavaignac's proposals for general Government upon the source and an income tax by a vote of 267 to 23%. As the cause of the peril; and proposals had been strenuously opposed by Whereas, This action has been earnestly

supplemented by otherslin authority: now. therefore,

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers and Political Action Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago, on behalf of the or-ganization, and speaking for its members as a mat er of patriotic duty, do her-by express the high approval and appreciation of the Union League Club for the patriotic firm-ness and promptness evidenced by the President of the United States and his advisers: there can be no question but that their wise and early action averted serious evils, and that the citizens of the city and of the entirs country may well congratulate themselves that the danger with which we were threatened was so wisely comprehended and so quickly and strongly met and suppressed,
"Resolved, That we extend to the President

of the United States, his legally constituted advisers, and all other officials who have supplamented their efforts, the thanks and appreciation of the Union League Club of

The United States officials don't need urging to make them energetic in prosecution. Aiready more than 100 arrests have been made, and there are more to come. It was common talk about the United States District Attorney's office to-day that there would be more indictments against Debs and his fellow officials of the A. H. U. In the prosecution to come the United States officials are trying to force newspaper reporters to give the source of their information for stories they have have written. To-day two o' the reporters refused to respond to the interrogatories on the ground that the statements made to them in their reportorial capacity were privileged. The raises a question somewhat similar to that now at issue in Washington, in the case of the correspondents who rejused to disclose the source of their information before a fenate committee in the manus Trust investigato suappear before the Grand Just to morrow,

Continued on Second Page.